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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

VIRGINIA.

Death of Mr. Nathan McKimby, of Alleghany county, in his eighty-fifth year.—Cashier of Alleghany Bank, at Clifton Forge, injured by an accident.—Tanglefoot moonshine whisky causes a number of rows at Floyd Courthouse.
Death of Mrs. Fanny Earl, of Floyd county, at the age of ninety-nine.—Jury hung in the case of Myers, a bunco man, tried for the third time at Woodstock.—The Government have paid for the public building lot in Staunton.—The Pulaski Development Company has rejected its old officers.—Bishop Randolph confirms a class of thirteen at Bedford City.—Mr. William H. Lackey, of Buena Vista, loses a daughter.—A council of the Royal Arcanum has been organized at Courthouse.—A company is being organized in Petersburg to work a tract near Clover Hill.—Case of Cauborn against N. N. and M. V. Company at Hampton has been decided in favor of the company.—Norfolk will have a professional baseball team this season.—Mr. J. G. Priddy, formerly postmaster of Keyville, is dead.—Captain Rufus H. Owen, of Halifax county, is dead.—The weather for the past week has been favorable to wheat and fruit.—Jefferson Phillips' counsel has petitioned the Governor for a stay in the execution.—The case of James A. executor against the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Lexington resulted in favor of the plaintiff.—Mr. Brooke Dossall remains rescheduled Fredericksburg yesterday.—The schooner Adie Henry is in distress off Cape Hatteras.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A case of infanticide is agitating Jefferson, in Ashe county.—Thurman Greer is to be tried at the present term of the Wilkes Superior Court for the murder of his father last fall.—Professor S. G. Gaillard is looking up the mineral resources of the country along the line of the Roanoke and Southern.—There are 1,094 convicts in the State penitentiary.—Mr. Frank Ware, of Winston, and Miss Leach, of Thomasville, are married.—The Thaxton farmers will plant beans for the Northern market.—McCado House in Greensboro escapes a conflagration.—Large crops of tobacco will be planted in Western North Carolina.

GENERAL.

Considerable activity is manifested at the navy-yard over the Behring sea matter.—Senator Hill left Augusta, Ga., yesterday for Washington, D. C.—The Pension Office investigation was continued at Washington yesterday.—Fire destroyed thirty thousand dollars' worth of property in Baltimore yesterday.—Ex-Senator Platt, of New York, is fighting Harrison.—It is said that Senator Hill will conduct his fight at Chicago.—The Hill-O'Ferrall affair causes much comment in Washington.—A fierce blizzard is raging in portions of the North and West.—It is reported that Garza has been captured.—Venezuela is on the verge of a civil war.—The Argentine Government anticipates hostilities with Chili.—Queen Victoria has left on her visit to the South of France.

From his palace, at Fredericksburg, ex-Chancellor Bismarck must either smile or frown as he contemplates the predicament in which the young Emperor finds himself after a rule of two years on his own personal responsibility. That predicament is precisely what Bismarck foresaw would overtake the sovereign if he sought to relax the stern laws of repression which had been enforced by the Prince. The confusion in which William is now involved must raise only a smile of cynical derision on the face of the old statesman when he thinks of the Emperor personally; but in his relations to the future of his country Bismarck, no doubt, discovers in this confusion cause for serious anxiety. The fabric of the present German Empire is due more to his energy, audacity and sagacity than to the same qualities in any of his contemporaries. Moltke and the old Emperor were the mere instruments of his policy. It must strike home to the heart of this great man, chafing in retirement, to observe the jeopardy in which the mighty structure wrought by his genius and character has been so soon brought by the rashness, arrogance and over-confidence of a boy who is unworthy to unloose the latches of his shoes.

It was very unfortunate for Senator Hill that he sent General Sickles to Georgia to electioneer for him. It has led the Atlanta Journal to unearth the past unsavory record of that gentleman as a bitter Republican, a malignant South hater and South insulter up to 1880, and as a Democrat for revenue only since that time. This is all very bad for the General, and he did not better his cause any by his dramatic scene with Longstreet, when he and that doughty old Georgia Radical publicly embraced each other, and Longstreet was so affected that he lifted up his voice and sang the "Star Spangled Banner." If Hill does not show better judgment in the selection of his lieutenants he will not make much headway in securing Southern votes.

Five war ships are now in the process of construction for the Government in Cramp's shipyard at Philadelphia. One of the most interesting features of these ships is their nickel steel protective decks, which marks a noted era in armor making. The nickel steel sheathing is fitted in the deck so perfectly that it apparently constitutes one piece. It ranges from three to six inches. The utility of this protective agency has been fully shown, a careful test having been made at Indian Head on the Potomac. The proportion of nickel is only 4 per cent, but its presence serves to make the steel practically impenetrable.

The Ohio Republicans have treated the high flown denunciations of the gerrymander in which President Harrison indulged in his regular message to Congress with signal contempt. They have completed their work of tinkering with the congressional districts of that State, and have fixed them up so as to secure a delegation to Congress of Republicans, 16; Democrats, 8. Such flagrant disregard of the President's most virtuous recommendations is sufficient to call forth a special message from that gentleman.

A WARNING TO THE SOUTH.

A very serious danger threatens the Democratic party in general and the South in particular. It is stated in the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald that the Eastern Democrats are threatening to bolt the party in case a free silver coinage bill is passed, or a free 70 cent silver dollar plank is placed in the Chicago platform, and either vote outright with the Republicans, or stay at home and let the election go by default. If this should be the result of forcing the free silver theory on the country in spite of the many practical and, so far, unanswerable arguments against it which have been advanced, and with reckless disregard of the disasters which would, in all likelihood, be inflicted thereby, the South will be the greatest sufferer. Such a defection from the party ranks could have but one result, and that is the defeat of the Democracy and the restoration of Radical rule.

Has the South reflected on what this would mean to her? It would mean the revival of the Force bill, and the passage of that odious measure into law, and this would mean that the South would be bound hand and foot; her elections held under the supervision of United States soldiers and marshals armed with guns and bludgeons, and negro domination forced upon her at the point of the bayonet. The destruction of Southern civilization and the check in our now triumphant march onward to progress and prosperity which would ensue from this condition of affairs are too fearful to contemplate.

If the Southern members of Congress do not heed the warning which is now given them, and refuse to be a party to the passage of a Free Silver bill, which threatens the country with serious trouble, and the Democracy with disastrous defeat, they will be responsible should a Radical victory, with all its attendant consequences, be thereby brought about. The passage of such a measure at this time would commit the party to that line of policy and force the Chicago Convention to embody a free-silver plank in the national platform; and this would at once alienate the East, turn the Democratic party into a Western and Southern party, compel it to nominate a Western man and force it to rely solely on these two sections for success. Of course, nothing could be expected under such circumstances but ignominious and overwhelming defeat.

There is no sense in the Democratic majority forcing this silver question at this time. The whole subject should be held in abeyance until after the Chicago Convention has met, and representatives of the party from all over the Union have participated in its councils and formulated a safe and wise silver policy for the party's guidance. Any other course would be premature and mischievous in the extreme, and, as we have seen, might lead to such complications as would fatally demoralize and disrupt the ranks of the Democracy. And, in that event, the South would be by far the greatest sufferer the Southern members should positively refuse to lend their aid, either directly or indirectly, towards bringing about any such terrible condition of affairs.

SENATOR HILL AND COLONEL O'FERRALL.

Our Washington correspondent tells us of a most impudent attempt made by Senator Hill to brow-beat or bully Colonel O'Ferrall, chairman of the Elections Committee of the House, into giving a seat in the House to Rockwell (Democrat), of New York, in a contest between himself and Noyes (Republican), of New York. Mr. O'Ferrall and a majority of the committee had come to the conclusion, on the evidence taken by the parties and submitted to them, that the Republican was entitled to the seat, and that the Democrat's claim it could not be sustained. Whereupon Senator Hill must needs interfere and endeavor to coerce Mr. O'Ferrall into changing his vote as chairman of the committee.

Any interference whatever by Mr. Hill was simply an act of impertinence. He is a senator from New York, and in no way whatever connected with either the organization or conduct of business of the House. His duties are wholly separated from the functions of the House, and there is a peculiar impropriety in his meddling in any way whatever with the constitution of the House. The whole theory of the Government is that each body of the legislature shall be entirely separate from and independent of the other, in order that one may be a check upon the other. If, however, the Senate is to have a voice in determining the personnel of the House, the separation and independence of the two bodies ends, and the House would soon dwarf into what would be no more than a useless annex to the Senate.

But the reason advanced by Mr. Hill why Rockwell should be seated and Noyes turned out, is so peculiarly a part of that system of politics of which Mr. Hill is the most conspicuous living ornament, that we cannot forbear a passing remark upon it.

Mr. O'Ferrall, instead of at once sending Mr. Hill about his business, entered into a discussion with him, and finally told him that much better arguments for allowing the Democrat to hold the seat had been made for him than he (Hill) was making, but that the committee had concluded, nevertheless, that the Republican was entitled to the seat. To this Mr. Hill replied, angrily:

"Do you mean to tell me that you will unseat a Democrat when you have a majority of the committee?"

Here we have the whole philosophy of this school of politics. Let justice and right go to the dogs so that the party prevails. Are the people of the United States prepared to endorse this proposition?

AN ELECTRIC PLANT.

Mr. Andrew Pizzini, Jr., publishes a letter in the State in which he offers for the Electric Light Company to furnish electric lights to the city for streets and public places where, ever the city now uses either gas or electricity, for \$67,000 per annum. The Mayor's message shows that we used for the year 1891 \$76,000 worth of gas for lighting the streets and other public places, and we paid the Electric Light Company \$11,000 additional for the one hundred and thirty-four electric lights with which it supplied the streets during the year, making the cost of public light during the year \$67,000. Mr. Pizzini offers to furnish electric light for all public places for \$67,000 per annum, thus saving the city \$29,000 per annum. It is midsummer madness for the city to undertake the building of an electric plant in the condition of her finances with such an offer as this open to her. Accept Mr. Pizzini's offer for the present, and let us look around more fully before we plunge into another enterprise that will cost us not a cent less than \$500,000.

The State authorities have just completed a census of New York, and the result shows a population of 6,479,731. Under Porter's so-called census in 1890 the total population was 5,997,859. This would indicate the large increase in two years of 481,872 souls, of which New York city and Brooklyn gain 470,000. This is a very suspicious rapidity of increase, and is another evidence of the inaccuracy of the thing called a census foisted upon the country by Porter for partisan purposes.

NEGRO TEACHERS FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS.

At a meeting of the Old Dominion Democratic Club, which was held a few evenings ago, a resolution was offered, and according to the report, unanimously adopted, that the members of the City Council should be requested not to cast their votes in support of any person as a member of the City School Board who was in favor of employing colored teachers in preference to white in the colored schools. The preamble to this resolution declares, with entire confidence in the accuracy of the statement, that a large majority of those who have a right to exercise the suffrage in this city desire to see only white teachers in all the public schools irrespective of the color of the pupils.

We are disposed to question the soundness of the grounds upon which this assertion is based. If the statement embodied in the resolution was absolutely correct, why is it that colored teachers are found to-day in the colored schools, and that the only expression of opposition to this fact has come from the Old Dominion Club, the Powhatan Club and other organizations of a similar political character? If it were true that a large majority of the voters of this city were in favor of the removal of the colored teachers from the colored schools, it would have been unnecessary for the Old Dominion Democratic Club to have adopted the resolution to which reference has been made. Public sentiment, which is the opinion of the large majority, would long ago have required the change which is urged, to have been made; nay more than this, in the beginning public sentiment would not have suffered the education of the young negroes to have been committed to the individuals of their own race.

No, the established order of things is in entire conformity with the sober feeling of the community at large, and for reasons which will stand the closest examination. Where is the consistency of demanding separate cars for whites and blacks, and then insisting upon white teachers being thrust upon colored schools? If the development of the two races is to be upon separate lines, it is just as natural a cause for resentment to the blacks for the instruction of their children to be consigned to the hands of white teachers as it would be to the whites for the instruction of their children to be placed in the hands of black teachers. If we are going to be logical, we can take no other view.

But there is another aspect to this question. From the very nature of the case, there are few departments above manual labor in which the negro can earn a livelihood. Teaching the children of his own race is one of them. He is prepared for this special work in normal schools, which have been established and are sustained at great expense. For many years, he has shown himself to be competent to perform the duties which are imposed upon him in the public schools. In some respects, he is a more efficient instructor for the children of his own race than a white teacher would be. He is more in sympathy with them in school, and he can enter into their home life. Subjected to the strict and uninterrupted supervision of white superintendents, as they are now, it is only race prejudice or a desire for more patronage which would lead to their expulsion from their positions.

Suppose they were expelled, who would take their places? White female teachers, a majority of whom would be very young. Would it be an agreeable spectacle to the people of this community to see young white women instructing overgrown young negroes, especially of the male sex, standing for hours in school-rooms with the colored children, brought into the most intimate contact with them and for the time being actually one with them? Such a spectacle would be repulsive. The female teachers themselves would look upon positions in colored schools as mere stepping-stones to positions in the white schools and they would not be satisfied until they had been advanced.

This is not the spirit in which the children of the negroes should be instructed. Whoever seeks to teach them should do so without reservation of energy and aspiration. The negro teacher alone can be animated by the proper feeling towards his own race, and so strong is this conviction in the minds of the white people of Richmond that any discrimination against the negro teachers in the colored schools would receive only the most emphatic condemnation of public opinion.

THE VIRGINIA LAND AND LOAN CO.

Stockholders Indignantly Deny the Charges Recently Made.

STANTON, VA., March 18, 1892.

To the Editor of The Times:
We were utterly astonished at the communication from this city which appeared in your issue of the 17th instant relating to the affairs of the Virginia Land and Loan Company, as it does the greatest injustice, not only to the "promoters" of that company, but to the company itself.

This is not a "boom" company, but a plain business loan company, organized several years ago, before the "boom" companies were flourishing in this country.

A meeting of the stockholders was indeed held as stated, but as can be seen by the report of the gentlemen sent here as proxies by the Richmond and Baltimore stockholders, it was entirely harmonious and satisfactory. The matter of the "promoters' fund" was scarcely mentioned, and the charge of illegal acts by the said "promoters" contained in the communication above referred to must have had its origin entirely in the imagination of your correspondent. The "promoters" of this company have never received a cent, except what was originally contracted for, and subsequently expressly agreed to and authorized by the stockholders. The final settlement with the "promoters" was provided for by the stockholders in their regular annual meeting last summer, and after voluntarily agreeing to a considerable abatement of their legal claims on the company, these "promoters" were finally paid in land at prices little in excess of the original cost of the land to the company.

This settlement was not only first authorized, but has been since ratified by the stockholders without dissent.

It is to be greatly regretted that charges as grave as those contained in said communication should be so recklessly indulged in without foundation or excuse, and apparently regardless of the good reputation of the persons assailed.

The undersigned are stockholders of the Virginia Land and Loan Company, who are not and never have been connected with the "promoters' fund" company, and who are in a position to know exactly what we speak. We write this merely in the interest of justice, and trust that the same motive will induce you to give as much publicity to this communication as to the former erroneous one.

JOSEPH B. WOODWARD,
F. B. BERRY,

Stockholders.

Good Words for the Weekly Times.

GRAVEL HILL, RICHMOND, VA.,

March 18, 1892.

Editor Times:

You have struck the key-note in dividing and sending out your most excellent mammoth weekly to subscribers twice in the week. It is the biggest thing in journalism that has come to light in some decades. It must cost much trouble and money, but it surely will pay, and that soon. Let it be understood, the "promoters" of 50 per cent. of its cost that if it cost amounts to \$100,000, I have often expressed the wish to have it so much reading as was supplied by your weekly come twice a week, not thinking I would ever see it.

I trust you have on hand some more hot spots and broadsides for Hillman and silverites.

Cleveland and tariff reform should be the order.

It is cheering to see in this section the hold

that Cleveland has upon the masses—his followers are as the sand on the shore.

Yours truly,
JAMES M. NEWMAN.

Memoirs of Captain Gronow.

We resume our remarks of last Sunday on this charming book.
The Captain was a youth of eighteen at the battle of Waterloo, on the 18th June, 1815. His memoirs were composed about 1850 from his recollections of events of that period. They contain occasional errors that really amount to curious testimony in behalf of their candor and truthfulness. For instance, speaking of Sir Colin Halkett, whose brigade performed a very important part in the battle, he says that he (Sir Colin) captured and made prisoner in the battle Cambronne, the celebrated commander of the Old Guard, whom was accredited the declaration, "La Garde meurt, mais ne se rend pas." But this is an error. Sir Colin commanded a brigade composed of the Thirtieth, Thirty-third, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-third British regiments, and he fought his brigade with splendid gallantry, and was especially noticed by the Duke of Wellington in his dispatches to the Government. Cambronne was made prisoner by Sir Colin's brother, Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Halkett, who commanded the Fourth Brigade of Hanoverian Landwehr. When Colonel Halkett was told that Cambronne had said "The Old Guard dies but never surrenders," he pronounced it "d—d humbug," which he was well justified in doing, since he had seized Cambronne by the neck of his own sword and galloped off with him as if he had been a calf into the British lines. It is entirely natural that a man conversant with the incident when it happened, writing of it forty-five years after, should have confounded one brother with another.

So he speaks of Bonaparte being addressed when first Consul as "Sire," when we know he prescribed this title for himself when he became Emperor.

It was Captain Gronow's command that received and repelled the famous charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo, ending the fighting of the day as a victory for the British. He gives the following account of it:
It was about 3 o'clock on that memorable day that we suddenly received orders to retire behind an elevation in our rear. The enemy's artillery had come upon a mass within a hundred yards of us. By the time they began to discharge their guns, however, we were lying down behind the rising ground and protected by the ridge before referred to. The enemy's cavalry was in the rear of their artillery, in order to be ready to protect it if attacked, but no attempt was made on our part to do so. After they had pounded away at us for about half an hour they deployed, and up came the whole mass of the imperial infantry of the Guard led by the Emperor in person. We had now before us probably about 20,000 of the best soldiers in France, the horses of many memorable victories; we saw the bearskin caps rising higher and higher, as they ascended the ridge of ground which separated us and advanced nearer and nearer to our lines.

It was at this moment that the Duke of Wellington gave his famous order for our bayonet charge, and he rode along the lines. These are the precise words he made use of: "Guards, get up and charge." We were instantly on our legs, and after so many hours of inaction and irritation at maintaining a purely defensive attitude—all the time suffering in our minds from the fact that the spirit which animated officers and men may easily be imagined. After firing a volley as soon as the enemy were within shot we rushed on with fixed bayonets and that hearty hurrah peculiar to British soldiers.

It appeared that our men deliberately and with calculation singled out their victims, for as they came upon the Imperial Guard our line broke and the fighting became irregular. The impetuosity of our men seemed almost to paralyze their enemies. I witnessed several of the Imperial Guard who were run through the body apparently without any resistance on their part. I observed a big Welshman named Hughes, who was six feet seven inches in height, run through with his bayonet and knock down with the butt-end of his broom I should think he was frozen at least of his opponents. This terrible contest did not last more than ten minutes, for the Imperial Guard was soon in full retreat, leaving all their guns and many prisoners in our hands.

The famous General Cambronne was taken prisoner fighting hand to hand with the gallant Sir Colin Halkett, who was shortly after shot through the cheeks by a grape shot. Cambronne's supposed answer of "La Garde ne se rend pas" was an invention of after-times, and he always denied having used such an expression.

Cambronne commanded the Guard under the orders of Marshal Ney. Four days after the battle Ney was in his seat in the Chamber of Peers in Paris, which was deliberating on the state of the country. Cannot read a report exaggerating the military resources yet remaining to France. Ney arose and cried: "Gronow cannot have at most more than twenty-five thousand men under his command. There is no longer a soldier of the Guard to rally. I commanded them, I saw them all massacred before I left the field of battle. I owe the truth to you today." What can I gain by the return of Louis XVIII? To be shot." The hero spoke only too truly.

To those who participated in our late war, Gronow's statement that the French advanced their batteries to within a hundred yards of the British lines will seem very curious. It means that the British muskets would not carry a hundred yards. With the muskets that are used, if a battery had been brought within a hundred yards of a line of battle, every man and horse would have been killed before the battery could have unlimbered, and yet the slaughter in battle then was greater than the slaughter now, because the infantry fought then at such close range that every shot told. Mr. Davis has published a curious letter to him from General Scott written at the time Mr. Davis was about to start for Mexico, in which the old veteran of 1812 urges him not to give up the flint-lock musket and arm his men with percussion-cap guns.

Burton Heaters at Johns Hopkins University.
A correspondence between Professor Hermann S. Hering, of the Johns Hopkins University, and the Burton Electric Company, of this city, has resulted in the donation to that university by the Burton company of a set of four electric heaters which are to be used for testing purposes in the electrical engineering department of that eminent seat of learning.

Professor Hering, in accepting the donation, says: "The examination made by the Franklin Institute committee, of which my brother was chairman, was made at my brother's Manual Training School, in Philadelphia, before I came to this university, and so I am already familiar with your heaters and am very much pleased with them and shall be glad to have some here to test."

The committee above referred to awarded the John Scott legacy medal to the inventor of the heater, Dr. W. Leigh Burton, of this city.

Found Dead.

The Coroner yesterday found the body of John W. Dole, a colored man, who was found yesterday morning in his room in rear of No. 2105 east Main street. He was about seventy years old, and was for a long time a respected employee of John A. Kratz. Coroner Taylor decided that death resulted from hemorrhage.

Minstrels Monday Night.

Our theatre-goers have a real treat in store for them to-morrow night, when Lew Dockstader will appear at the Theatre. Most everybody will want to take advantage of this opportunity, and no doubt the house will be crowded to its greatest capacity to welcome the acknowledged leader of all minstrel comedians. Lew Dockstader has an unctuous spontaneous way of saying and singing funny things. His humor and songs impress no one as a labored effort. He is just bubbling and babbles fun and it is infectious fun that makes one hunch his neighbor that he too may be alive to the points, and that are not points that need sharpening. His quaint and happy sallies are always greeted with rounds of applause and recall after recall. This season has many pleasant surprises for his numerous admirers and will appear as "Our President" in a brand new and original sketch. His company in all particulars is thoroughly first-class and one of the largest and most expensive minstrel shows ever organized.

Excursion Tickets to Norfolk \$3.50.

Via Petersburg and Norfolk and Western railroad, will be sold on March 21st and 22nd. Good to return until March 25th, 1892. For further information apply to R. W. Courtney, passenger agent, 525 Main street.

Mr. Stewart R. Wilbern, son of Captain W. G. Wilbern, of Norfolk, Va., who has been North several weeks enjoying some fine sleighing, stopped over in this city on his way to visit his friend, Mr. B. A. Blesner, and numerous other friends.

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Plain Spun Silk at 75c., reduced from \$1; colors, new grays, bronze, olive, apple greens, reds.
All-Silk Richelieu Ribbed Hose at \$1.50, reduced from \$2.50; colors, black and suede and two tone.

A complete assortment in Black, White and all the new shades in Cluster Ribbed Spun Silk at \$1.25, reduced from \$1.50.
Pure Silk Hose for evening wear in all the new light shades and black and white at \$3, exceptional good value.

FANCY LILE AND COTTON HOSE.
Plain Lile in black, white and all the new shades at 50c. Also the same shades in the Cluster and Richelieu and Derby Ribbed Lile at 50c.; former price, 75c. Open Work Lile at \$1 and \$1.50. French.

BLACK COTTON HOSE.
We call attention to our own importation in two numbers in Black Cotton and Lile Hose, stamped with our name and guarantee on every pair, prices, 25c. and 50c. We think they cannot be excelled in value.

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We carry the largest and most complete assortment in Children's Hose to be found, in plain and ribbed—all sizes and full regular, and "ONYX STAMP."

Infants' Socks, in white, black, leather, light pink and blue.
Infants' White and Black Lile Thread.
Infants' Black Silk Socks—all sizes.
Infants' Open Work Black Lile.

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